

ALKYLATION PROCESS USING PHOSPHONIUM-BASED IONIC LIQUIDS

STATEMENT OF PRIORITY

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 61/664,385; 61/664,405; and 61/664,430; which were all filed on June 26, 2012.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates to processes for the alkylation of paraffins. In particular, the use of ionic liquids for olefin-paraffin alkylation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The alkylation of paraffins with olefins for the production of alkylate for gasolines can use a variety of catalysts. The choice of catalyst depends on the end product a producer desires. Ionic liquids are catalysts that can be used in a variety of catalytic reactions, including the alkylation of paraffins with olefins. Ionic liquids are primarily mixtures of salts which melt below room temperature, and will form liquid compositions at temperature below the individual melting points of the constituents.

[0004] Ionic liquids are essentially salts in a liquid state, and are described in US 4,764,440; US 5,104,840; and US 5,824,832. The properties vary extensively for different ionic liquids, and the use of ionic liquids depends on the properties of a given ionic liquid. Depending on the organic cation of the ionic liquid and the anion, the ionic liquid can have very different properties. The behavior varies considerably for different temperature ranges, and it is preferred to find ionic liquids that do not require operation under more extreme conditions such as refrigeration.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention comprises a process for the alkylation of a paraffin with olefins. The paraffins comprise a stream of paraffins and isoparaffins having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, with a preferred stream comprising isoparaffins having from 4 to 8 carbon atoms. The olefin stream comprises olefins having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms with a preferred stream comprising olefins having from 3 to 8 carbon atoms. The process includes

passing the paraffins and olefins to an alkylation reactor operated at reaction conditions to generate an alkylate.

[0006] The alkylation reactor includes an ionic liquid catalyst that is a quaternary phosphonium haloaluminate. The ionic liquid comprises the structure of $PR_1R_2R_3R_4-Al_2X_7$ with P being the phosphonium group and R1, R2, R3 and R4 being alkyl groups appended to the phosphonium group. The alkyl groups R1, R2 and R3 are the same alkyl group, and R4 is an alkyl group having a greater number of carbon atoms. The alkyl group that comprises R1, R2 and R3 has from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and the alkyl group that comprises R4 has from 4 to 12 carbon atoms. The anionic part of the ionic liquid comprises Al_2X_7 , where X represents a halide from the group F, Cl, Br, or I.

[0007] In one embodiment, the alkyl groups for the present invention include an R4 alkyl group having at least 1 more carbon atom than the R1 group, with the R2 and R3 alkyl group being the same as the R1 group.

[0008] In another embodiment, the R1 and R4 groups are chosen such that when the R1 and R4 groups are paraffins, or HR1 and HR4, then HR4 is selected based upon having a boiling point at atmospheric pressure of at least 30°C greater than the boiling point of HR1.

[0009] Other objects, advantages and applications of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] Figure 1 shows the effect of asymmetric side chain length on alkylation performance of phosphonium-chloroaluminate ionic liquids;

[0011] Figure 2 shows the effect of symmetric side chain length on alkylation performance of phosphonium-chloroaluminate ionic liquids;

[0012] Figure 3 shows a comparison of the alkylation performance of phosphonium-based and nitrogen-based ionic liquids; and

[0013] Figure 4 shows the effect of temperature on product selectivity for P-based vs. N-based chloroaluminate ionic liquids.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0014] Ionic liquids have been presented in the literature, and in patents. Ionic liquids can be used for a variety of catalytic reactions, and it is of particular interest to use ionic

liquids in alkylation reactions. Ionic liquids, as used hereinafter, refer to the complex of mixtures where the ionic liquid comprises an organic cation and an anionic compound where the anionic compound is usually an inorganic anion. Although these catalysts can be very active, with alkylation reactions it is required to run the reactions at low temperatures, typically between -10°C to 0°C, to maximize the alkylate quality. This requires cooling the reactor and reactor feeds, and adds substantial cost in the form of additional equipment and energy for using ionic liquids in the alkylation process. The most common ionic liquid catalyst precursors for the alkylation application include imidazolium, or pyridinium-based, cations coupled with the chloroaluminate anion (Al_2Cl_7^-).

[0015] The anionic component of the ionic liquid generally comprises a haloaluminate of the form $\text{Al}_n\text{X}_{3n+1}$, where n is from 1 to 5. The most common halogen, Ha, is chlorine, or Cl. The ionic liquid mixture can comprise a mix of the haloaluminates where n is 1 or 2, and include small amount of the haloaluminates with n equal to 3 or greater. When water enters the reaction, whether brought in with a feed, or otherwise, there can be a shift, where the haloaluminate forms a hydroxide complex, or instead of $\text{Al}_n\text{X}_{3n+1}$, $\text{Al}_n\text{X}_m(\text{OH})_x$ is formed where $m+x = 3n+1$. An advantage of ionic liquids (IL) for use as a catalyst is the tolerance for some moisture. While the moisture is not desirable, catalysts tolerant to moisture provide an advantage. In contrast, solid catalysts used in alkylation generally are rapidly deactivated by the presence of water. Ionic liquids also present some advantages over other liquid alkylation catalysts, such as being less corrosive than catalysts like HF, and being non-volatile.

[0016] It has been found that alkylation reactions using some phosphonium based ionic liquids give high octane products when carried out at temperatures above or near ambient temperature. This provides for an operation that can substantially save on cost by removing refrigeration equipment from the process. The present invention provides a process for the alkylation of paraffins using a phosphonium based ionic liquid. The process of the present invention can be run at room temperature or above in an alkylation reactor to generate an alkylate product stream with high octane. The process includes passing a paraffin having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms to an alkylation reactor, and in particular an isoparaffin having from 4 to 10 carbon atoms to the alkylation reactor. An olefin having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms is passed to the alkylation reactor. The olefin and isoparaffin are reacted in the presence of an ionic liquid catalyst and at reaction conditions to generate an alkylate. The

ionic liquid catalyst is a phosphonium based haloaluminate ionic liquid coupled with a Brønsted acid co-catalyst selected from the group consisting of HCl, HBr, HI and mixtures thereof.

[0017] Ionic liquids found to work include phosphonium based ionic liquids selected from the group consisting of trihexyl-tetradecyl phosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributyl-hexylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tripropylhexylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributylmethylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributylpentylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributylheptylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributyl-octylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributyl-nonylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributyl-decylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributylundecylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributyl-dodecylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , tributyltetradecylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , and mixtures thereof. X comprises a halogen ion selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I, and mixtures thereof. A preferred ionic liquid is tri-n-butyl-hexylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , where the preferred halogen, X, is selected from Cl, Br, I and mixtures thereof. Another preferred ionic liquid is tributylpentylphosphonium- Al_2X_7 , wherein X comprises a halogen ion selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I and mixtures thereof. Another preferred ionic liquid is tributyl-octylphosphonium Al_2X_7 , wherein X comprises a halogen ion selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I and mixtures thereof. In particular, the most common halogen, X, used is Cl.

[0018] The specific examples of ionic liquids in the present invention use phosphonium based ionic liquids mixed with aluminum chloride. The acidity needs to be controlled to provide for suitable alkylation conditions. The ionic liquid is generally prepared to a full acid strength with balancing through the presence of a co-catalyst, such as a Brønsted acid. HCl or any Brønsted acid may be employed as co-catalyst to enhance the activity of the catalyst by boosting the overall acidity of the ionic liquid-based catalyst.

[0019] The reaction conditions include a temperature greater than 0°C with a preferred temperature greater than 20°C . Ionic liquids can also solidify at moderately high temperatures, and therefore it is preferred to have an ionic liquid that maintains its liquid state through a reasonable temperature span. A preferred reaction operating condition includes a temperature greater than or equal to 20°C and less than or equal to 70°C . A more preferred operating range includes a temperature greater than or equal to 20°C and less than or equal to 50°C .

[0020] Due to the low solubility of hydrocarbons in ionic liquids, olefins-isoparaffins alkylation, like most reactions in ionic liquids is generally biphasic and takes place at the interface in the liquid phase. The catalytic alkylation reaction is generally carried out in a liquid hydrocarbon phase, in a batch system, a semi-batch system or a continuous system using one reaction stage as is usual for aliphatic alkylation. The isoparaffin and olefin can be introduced separately or as a mixture. The molar ratio between the isoparaffin and the olefin is in the range 1 to 100, for example, advantageously in the range 2 to 50, preferably in the range 2 to 20.

[0021] In a semi-batch system the isoparaffin is introduced first then the olefin, or a mixture of isoparaffin and olefin. The catalyst is measured in the reactor with respect to the amount of olefins, with a catalyst to olefin weight ratio between 0.1 and 10, and preferably between 0.2 and 5, and more preferably between 0.5 and 2. Vigorous stirring is desirable to ensure good contact between the reactants and the catalyst. The reaction temperature can be in the range 0°C to 100°C, preferably in the range 20°C to 70°C. The pressure can be in the range from atmospheric pressure to 8000 kPa, preferably sufficient to keep the reactants in the liquid phase. Residence time of reactants in the vessel is in the range of a few seconds to hours, preferably 0.5 min to 60 min. The heat generated by the reaction can be eliminated using any of the means known to the skilled person. At the reactor outlet, the hydrocarbon phase is separated from the ionic liquid phase by gravity settling based on density differences, or by other separation techniques known to those skilled in the art. Then the hydrocarbons are separated by distillation and the starting isoparaffin which has not been converted is recycled to the reactor.

[0022] Typical alkylation conditions may include a catalyst volume in the reactor of from 1 vol % to 50 vol %, a temperature of from 0°C to 100°C, a pressure of from 300 kPa to 2500 kPa, an isobutane to olefin molar ratio of from 2 to 20 and a residence time of 5 min to 1 hour.

[0023] The paraffin used in the alkylation process preferably comprises an isoparaffin having from 4 to 8 carbon atoms, and more preferably having from 4 to 5 carbon atoms. The olefin used in the alkylation process preferably has from 3 to 8 carbon atoms, and more preferably from 3 to 5 carbon atoms. One of the objectives is to upgrade low value C4 hydrocarbons to higher value alkylates. To that extent, one specific embodiment is the alkylation of butanes with butenes to generate C8 compounds. Preferred products include

trimethylpentane (TMP), and while other C8 isomers are produced, one competing isomer is dimethylhexane (DMH). The quality of the product stream can be measured in the ratio of TMP to DMH, with a high ratio desired.

[0024] In another embodiment, the invention comprises passing an isoparaffin and an olefin to an alkylation reactor, where the alkylation reactor includes an ionic liquid catalyst to react the olefin with the isoparaffin to generate an alkylate. The isoparaffin can include paraffins, and has from 4 to 10 carbon atoms, and the olefin has from 2 to 10 carbon atoms. The ionic liquid catalyst comprises a phosphonium based ionic liquid which is a quaternary phosphonium haloaluminate. The ionic liquid has a structure of the form $PR_1R_2R_3R_4-Al_2X_7$, where P refers to the phosphonium part of the ionic liquid, R1, R2, R3, and R4 are alkyl groups having between 4 and 12 carbon atoms, and X is a halogen from the group F, Cl, Br, I and mixtures thereof.

[0025] The structure further includes that the R1, R2 and R3 alkyl groups are the same alkyl group, and the R4 comprises a different alkyl group, wherein the R4 group is larger than the R1 group, and that HR4 has a boiling point of at least 30°C greater than the boiling point of HR1, at atmospheric pressure.

[0026] In one embodiment, R1, R2 and R3 comprise an alkyl group having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, with a preferred structure of R1, R2 and R3 having 4 carbon atoms. In this embodiment, the R4 group comprises an alkyl group having between 5 and 8 carbon atoms, with a preferred structure of R4 having 6 carbon atoms. In this embodiment, the preferred quaternary phosphonium halide complex is tributylhexylphosphonium- Al_2Cl_7 .

[0027] In another embodiment, the invention comprises passing an isoparaffin and an olefin to an alkylation reactor, where the alkylation reactor includes an ionic liquid catalyst to react the olefin with the isoparaffin to generate an alkylate. The isoparaffin can include paraffins, and has from 4 to 10 carbon atoms, and the olefin has from 2 to 10 carbon atoms. The ionic liquid catalyst comprises a phosphonium based ionic liquid which is a quaternary phosphonium haloaluminate. The ionic liquid has a structure of the form $PR_1R_2R_3R_4-Al_2X_7$, where P refers to the phosphonium part of the ionic liquid, and R1, R2, R3, and R4 are alkyl groups having between 4 and 12 carbon atoms. The structure further includes that the R1, R2 and R3 alkyl groups are the same alkyl group, and the R4 comprises a different alkyl group, wherein the R4 group is larger than the R1 group, and that R4 has at least 1 more carbon atoms than the R1 group.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Preparation of Tributyldecyl Phosphonium Chloroaluminate Ionic Liquid

Tributyldecyl phosphonium chloroaluminate is a room temperature ionic liquid prepared by mixing anhydrous tributyldecyl phosphonium chloride with slow addition of 2 moles of anhydrous aluminum chloride in an inert atmosphere. After several hours of mixing, a pale yellow liquid is obtained. The resulting acidic IL was used as the catalyst for the alkylation of isobutane with 2-butenes.

Example 2. Alkylation of Isobutane with 2-Butene using Tributyldecylphosphonium- Al_2Cl_7 Ionic Liquid Catalyst

Alkylation of isobutane with 2-butene was carried out in a 300 cc continuously stirred autoclave. 8 grams of tributyldecylphosphonium (TBDDP)- Al_2Cl_7 ionic liquid and 80 grams of isobutane were charged into the autoclave in a glovebox to avoid exposure to moisture. The autoclave was then pressured to 500 psig using nitrogen. Stirring was started at 1900 rpm. 8 grams of olefin feed (2-butene feed to which 10% n-pentane tracer was added) was then charged into the autoclave at an olefin space velocity of 0.5 g olefin/g IL/hr until the target i/o molar ratio of 10:1 was reached. Stirring was stopped and the ionic liquid and hydrocarbon phases were allowed to settle for 30 seconds. (Actual separation was almost instantaneous). The hydrocarbon phase was then analyzed by GC. For this example, the autoclave temperature was maintained at 25°C.

Table 1. Alkylation with TBDDP-Al₂Cl₇ Ionic Liquid catalyst

	Olefin Conversion, wt%	100.0
	C ₅ + Yield, wt. alkylate/wt olefin	2.25
	C ₅ + Alkylate RON-C	95.7
5	C ₅ -C ₇ Selectivity, wt%	15
	C ₈ Selectivity, wt%	77
	C ₉ + Selectivity, wt%	8
	TMP/DMH	13.7

Examples 3 – 30.

- 10 The procedures of Example 2 were repeated with a series of different phosphonium chloroaluminate ionic liquid catalysts at 25°C (Table 2), 38°C (Table 3), and 50°C (Table 4). Four imidazolium or pyridinium ionic liquids were included to show the performance differences between P-based and N-based ionic liquids. The ionic liquids were: A – Tributyldecyl phosphonium-Al₂Cl₇, B – Tributyldecyl phosphonium-Al₂Cl₇, C –
- 15 Tributyldecyl phosphonium-Al₂Cl₇, D – Tributylhexyl phosphonium-Al₂Cl₇, E – Tributylpentyl phosphonium-Al₂Cl₇, F – Tributylmethyl phosphonium-Al₂Cl₇, G – Tripropylhexyl phosphonium-Al₂Cl₇, H – Butylmethyl imidazolium-Al₂Cl₇, I – Octylmethyl imidazolium-Al₂Cl₇, J – Butyl pyridinium-Al₂Cl₇, and K – Hexadecyl pyridinium-Al₂Cl₇.

20 Table 2. Experimental Runs at 25°C

Example	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ionic Liquid	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
IL Cation	TBDDP	TBDP	TBOP	TBHP	TBPP	TBMP	TPHP	BMM	OMM	BPy	HOPy
Butene-Conversion, wt%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Isobutane/Olefin ratio, molar	10.3	9.5	10.6	10.4	11.1	10.3	9.6	9.1	11.2	11.2	10.4
IL/Olefin ratio, wt/wt	1.07	0.98	1.10	1.07	1.15	1.09	0.99	0.94	1.16	1.18	1.07
Temperature, °C	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pressure, psig	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
C ₅ + Alkylate Yield, w/w olefin	2.25	2.08	2.13	2.13	2.20	2.00	2.18	2.01	2.06	2.10	2.17
C ₅ + Product Selectivity, wt%											
C ₅ -C ₇	15	12	11	10	8	10	14	10	14	10	20
C ₈	77	80	82	84	87	85	78	83	79	84	69
C ₉ +	8	8	7	6	5	5	8	7	7	6	11
TMP/DMH	13.7	17.3	22.6	18.0	25.4	10.6	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.5	10.8
C ₅ + Alkylate RON-C	95.7	96.5	97.5	97.2	98.4	96.1	94.4	94.9	94.3	94.6	93.6

Table 3. Experimental Runs at 38°C

Example	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ionic Liquid	A	C	D	E	F	H	J	K
IL Cation	TBDDP	TBOP	TBHP	TBPP	TBMP	BMIM	BPy	HDPy
Butene Conversion, wt%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Isobutane/Olefin ratio, molar	8.8	9.0	10.4	10.1	10.5	8.8	11.7	11.8
IL/Olefin ratio, wt/wt	0.91	0.94	1.10	0.97	1.06	0.92	1.21	1.23
Temperature, °C	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Pressure, psig	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
C5+ Alkylate Yield, w/w olefin	2.20	2.14	2.07	2.06	2.03	2.16	2.10	2.16
C5+ Product Selectivity, wt%								
C5-C7	29	16	12	15	16	16	13	24
C8	61	76	81	74	75	76	87	64
C9+	10	8	7	11	9	8	10	12
TMP/DMH	7.6	7.4	15.3	19.4	5.5	4.9	5.4	7.2
C5+ Alkylate RON-C	93.2	93.6	96.6	96.2	92.3	91.6	92.5	92.1

Table 4. Experimental Runs at 50°C

Example	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ionic Liquid	A	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
IL Cation	TBDDP	TBOP	TBHP	TBPP	TBMP	TPHP	BMIM	OMIM	BPy	HDPy
Butene Conversion, wt%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
Isobutane/Olefin ratio, molar	8.6	11.5	10.5	15.0	9.6	8.8	9.4	9.5	10.8	10.0
IL/Olefin ratio, wt/wt	0.9	1.06	1.09	1.55	1.01	0.91	0.97	0.96	1.11	1.04
Temperature, °C	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Pressure, psig	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
C5+ Alkylate Yield, w/w olefin	2.22	2.09	2.08	2.09	2.22	2.23	2.11	2.13	2.03	2.14
C5+ Product Selectivity, wt%										
C5-C7	25	21	16	15	26	28	22	43	18	26
C8	63	69	76	77	65	59	68	43	73	61
C9+	12	10	8	8	11	13	10	14	9	13
TMP/DMH	5.0	4.8	8.5	7.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	1.3	3.8	4.5
C5+ Alkylate RON-C	90.8	91.2	94.4	93.7	88.7	88.2	87.8	82.4	89.4	90.1

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[0028] Based on screening this series of phosphonium-based chloroaluminate ionic liquids, we have discovered a good candidate capable of producing high octane alkylate even when run at 50°C. As shown in Figure 1, being able to design the ionic liquid with an appropriate carbon chain length has an impact on the product quality. Figure 1 shows the optimized octane as a function of temperature for different chloroaluminate ionic liquids. The figure shows the results for TBMP - 1 (tributylmethylphosphonium chloroaluminate), TBPP - 5 (tributylpentylphosphonium chloroaluminate), TBHP - 6 (tributylhexylphosphonium chloroaluminate), TBOP - 8 (tributyloctylphosphonium chloroaluminate), TBDP - 10 (tributyldecylphosphonium chloroaluminate), and TBDDP - 12 (tributyl dodecylphosphonium chloroaluminate). The optimum length of the asymmetric side-chain (R_4 in $PR_1R_2R_3R_4-Al_2Cl_7$, where $R_1=R_2=R_3 \neq R_4$) is in the 5 or 6 carbon number range. Note that if there is not at least one asymmetric side chain, the ionic liquid may crystallize

and not remain a liquid in the temperature range of interest. If the asymmetric chain is too long, it may be subject to isomerization and cracking. Figure 2 shows the drop in performance when the size of symmetric side chain ($R_1=R_2=R_3$) is reduced from C₄ to C₃.

Figure 2 is a plot of the optimized octane as a function of temperature for different

5 chloroaluminate ionic liquids, showing TPHP (tripropylhexylphosphonium chloroaluminate) and TBHP (tributylhexylphosphonium chloroaluminate). Without being bound by theory it appears that the butyl side chains provide for better association and solubility with the isobutane and butene feed components and that this may help to maintain a high local i/o at the active site.

10 **[0029]** Figures 3 and 4 compare the performance of the better phosphonium-chloroaluminate ionic liquids with several nitrogen-based ionic liquids, including 1-butyl-3-methyl imidazolium (BMIM) chloroaluminate and *N*-butyl pyridinium (BPy) chloroaluminate, which have been widely used and reported in the literature. Figure 3 shows the optimized octane as a function of temperature for the ionic liquids TBHP
15 (tributylhexylphosphonium chloroaluminate), TBPP (tributylpentylphosphonium chloroaluminate), BPy (butyl pyridinium chloroaluminate), and BMIM (butyl-methyl-imidazolium chloroaluminate). Figure 4 shows the difference in product selectivities for P-based versus N-based chloroaluminate ionic liquids. The phosphonium-based ionic liquids gave consistently better TMP to DMH ratios and better Research Octane numbers than the
20 nitrogen-based ionic liquids. Whereas the alkylate RONC dropped off below 90 for the nitrogen-based ionic liquids as the temperature was increased to 50°C, the phosphonium ionic liquids were still able to provide a Research Octane Number of ~ 95. This provides an economic advantage when designing the alkylation unit in that expensive refrigeration equipment is not needed, and/or the unit can be operated at lower i/o ratio for a given product
25 quality.

[0030] While the invention has been described with what are presently considered the preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments, but it is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the scope of the appended claims.

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CLAIMS:

1. A process for the alkylation of isoparaffins comprising:

passing the isoparaffin having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms to an alkylation reactor; and

passing an olefin having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms to the alkylation reactor, wherein

5 the alkylation reactor is operated at reaction conditions and has a phosphonium based ionic liquid catalyst for reacting the olefin and isoparaffin to generate an alkylate, wherein the phosphonium based ionic liquid is a quaternary phosphonium haloaluminate, which comprises a phosphonium based organic cation and an inorganic anion, and having a structure of the form $\text{PhR}_1\text{R}_2\text{R}_3\text{R}_4$ with R_1 , R_2 and R_3 comprising the same alkyl group, 10 and the R_4 alkyl group comprises at least 1 more carbon atom than the R_1 alkyl group.

2. The process of claim 1 wherein the phosphonium based ionic liquid is selected from the group consisting of tributyl-hexylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tripropylhexylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylmethylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylpentylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , 15 tributylheptylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylloctylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylnonylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributyldecylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylundecylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributyl-dodecylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributyltetradecylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , and mixtures thereof, wherein Ha comprises a halogen ion selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br, I.

20 3. The process of claim 2 wherein the phosphonium based ionic liquid is tri-n-butyl-hexylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylpentylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylheptylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , tributylloctylphosphonium- Al_2Ha_7 , wherein Ha comprises a halogen ion selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I.

25 4. The process of claim 1 wherein the alkylation reactor further includes a Brønsted acid selected from the group consisting of HCl, HBr, HI, HF and mixtures thereof, for reacting the olefin and isoparaffin to generate an alkylate.

5. The process of claim 1 wherein the ionic liquid catalyst has an initial kinematic viscosity of at least 50 cSt at a temperature of 20°C, for reacting the olefin and isoparaffin to generate an alkylate.

5 6. The process of claim 1 wherein the ionic liquid is a phosphonium based ionic liquid having a kinematic viscosity of at least 20 cSt at 50°C.

7. The process of claim 1 wherein the alkyl groups comprise an alkyl group having from 4 to 12 carbon atoms, and wherein the boiling point at atmospheric pressure of HR4 is at least
10 30°C greater than the boiling point of HR1.

8. The process of claim 1 wherein the R1, R2 and R3 groups each contain between 3 and 6 carbon atoms.

15 9. The process of claim 1 wherein the reaction conditions include a reaction temperature greater than 10°C.

10. The process of claim 1 wherein the isoparaffin has from 3 to 8 carbon atoms and the olefin has from 3 to 8 carbon atoms.

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